

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
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The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. — James Monroe

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Plans for Postwar World Are Studied

Last Article in Series Attempts to Answer Question, "Where Do We Go From Here?"

ATLANTIC CHARTER IS BASIS

Contrasted to Principles of Axis for "New World Order" in Case of Democratic Defeat

This is the last article in a series of five presented as part of the discussion program sponsored by the United States Office of Education to provide the nation's youth with a better understanding of the war and its meaning.

Our subject this week is, "Where Do We Go from Here?" What kind of world order will be established when the war is over? How can we be sure that the peace will be enduring? What must be done if stability and security are to be restored to our own country and the world?

When we undertake to answer these questions, we assume that the United Nations will win the war. If we do not win the victory, we will have nothing to say about the conditions which shall prevail, and all our thinking and planning will come to naught. If the Axis powers win, they, and not we, will make the plans.

Axis "World Order"

It is easy to guess what will happen in the unlikely event that the Axis wins. Germany and Japan will establish their "world order." We know what it will be, for they are already establishing it in the countries they have conquered.

The German-Japanese plan is that Europe and Africa shall be ruled by Germany, and that Asia, or at least the eastern part of Asia, shall be ruled by Japan. It is the German intention that no nation in Europe, other than Germany, shall really be independent.

France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Czechoslovakia, and the other countries of Europe are to have fascist governments like Germany's, and the rulers will be chosen by the Nazis. Governments of this kind have already been set up in the conquered countries, and, if Germany wins, these governments will be permanent.

The Germans plan that many of the key industries, industries necessary for carrying on war, shall be moved out of the other nations and located in Germany. The other nations of Europe, the conquered countries, are to produce raw materials needed by the German factories. They are to produce food. Their people are to do unskilled work, and are to be mere "feeders" for Germany. The heads of all the important industries in these countries are to be Germans.

If anyone suspects that this de-

(Continued on page 3)



MacARTHUR AND ROOSEVELT

This picture, taken some years ago, is believed to be the only one in which the President and General MacArthur appear together.

INT'L NEWS

The Only Foundation

By Walter E. Myer

Most Americans, confronted by grave crisis in the national life and in their personal and family lives as well, are performing their duties worthily. They are rising to the occasion. One has but to look about him to observe many instances of sacrifices made freely and without complaint. We would like to think that this willingness to sacrifice in an hour of peril is universal, but unfortunately it is not. In high places and in low, one finds far too many exceptions to the general rule of patriotism, unselfishness, and sacrifice.

There are, for example, manufacturers engaged in war production who have been making outrageously large profits—profits rising in some cases to 100 per cent. There are merchants who, against the common interest, are raising prices whenever they can "get away with it." There are farmers, and particularly politically minded farm leaders, who insist that farm prices must rise above the recent levels, even though this means higher costs of living for all. And there are laborers and labor leaders who maintain that workers must fare as well or better now than in peacetime—in other words, that they must not share in the national sacrifice essential to winning the war.

Such acts of selfishness on the part of industrial and political groups we can see, and we can understand the unfortunate effects upon the nation. If we were to look into the millions of homes in our land, we would see similar acts of selfishness manifesting themselves in personal relations and in the family life. Too many people are unaccustomed to sacrifice. Too many get into the habit of thinking only of themselves and of disregarding the welfare of others. Selfishness is the great enemy of human happiness. It is the deadly sin which disturbs serenity in the home, which prevents the full enjoyment of life, and which crops out in the broader fields of human association, producing unrest and strife and disharmony in the nation and chaos in world affairs.

It is impossible to separate selfishness in the home, the school, the community from the selfishness which endangers nations and produces war and destruction. The two are tied together. We cannot have happiness in the individual homes of the nation, we cannot have unity of national effort, and we cannot have peace in the world until larger numbers of people become more sympathetic, more generous, more interested in the welfare of others. Personal goodness, large-mindedness, unselfishness is the foundation upon which alone national greatness and world stability can be built.

Struggle Looms For Indian Ocean Control

Japan Threatens India from Sea Route as Barriers of United Nations Are Taken

SUPPLY LINES ENDANGERED

Both England and the United States Use Indian Ocean as Path to Russia and Middle East

The Battle of the Pacific last week entered a new phase. The first round had clearly gone to the Japanese. With the exception of scattered centers of resistance in the Philippines—where the valiant defenders of Bataan carried on under the leadership of Lieutenant General Wainwright—and in the Netherlands East Indies, they had taken everything in their path. The United Nations had few gains to show for their nearly four months of fighting since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

But if the United Nations had lost the initial round in the Battle of the Pacific, they had by no means given up the struggle. The dramatic arrival of General MacArthur in Australia electrified peoples throughout the United Nations, for it showed a fierce determination to hold Australia and eventually to wage a counteroffensive against the forces of Nippon. Last week, the air was full of reports of a forthcoming offensive against Japan, as the United States continued to pour men and supplies into Australia and as MacArthur laid plans for leading the United Nations' forces in the Pacific.

Battle of Australia

Both sides are aware of the importance of Australia in the Second World War. With the gigantic losses already sustained by the United Nations, Australia is one of the two important bases from which future attacks may be made upon the Axis in the Pacific. If Australia goes, there will remain but India and China. And the Japanese have already dealt us severe blows in China by shutting off the Burma Road and by making it extremely difficult to send supplies to that beleaguered land.

Nor are the Japanese concentrating all their forces on the Battle of Australia, as important as that is to their purposes. They are already threatening India by land and sea. They have taken the southern part of Burma and may move toward India from this route.

Perhaps the greatest threat to India, however, is from the sea. Recent Japanese gains in the Netherlands Indies and at Singapore have prepared the way for an assault against India by sea. As the map on page 6 shows, the Japanese have cleared the way for just such an assault. Their navy is now able to pass freely through the Strait of Malacca to the Indian Ocean. They may, for example, send an invasion fleet directly against Calcutta, the great seaport (Concluded on page 7)



Now, who will throw the first stone?

COAKLEY IN WASHINGTON POST

England's All-Out War Effort

ALL too often it has been the careless or mischievous pastime of Americans to criticize our Allies in the war. Many persons have been guilty of repeating rumors about the supposed inefficiency, or selfishness, or failures of these Allies.

This tendency has been particularly marked with regard to the British, perhaps because they have not been entirely successful on the field of battle in Libya or in the Far East. Axis agents and domestic fascists have been quick to take advantage of this tendency and to stir up baseless rumors. Their purpose, of course, is to drive a wedge between us and our Allies, to create mutual suspicion and distrust, and thus destroy the harmony so necessary to our eventual victory.

These propagandists have raised the question, "What is the British Army doing?" They have cast out the subtle suggestion that perhaps the British are keeping most of their troops and supplies at home, that they are neglecting danger spots in the Near and Far East and in Africa. They have implied that the British are not making an all-out war effort, and that they are using the United States as a pawn to fight Britain's battles.

A few days ago, Lord Halifax, the British ambassador in Washington, spoke by radio to the American people and answered many of these criticisms and rumors. Without trying to cover up or deny British reverses on the field of battle, he gave a clear-cut picture of British achievements so far in the war. With the permission of Prime Minister Churchill, he told many facts and figures never before made public. These constitute an impressive refutation of the malicious rumors that "Britain is sitting at home behind its bayonets, leaving to its Allies the job of doing the fighting."

Halifax's story of Britain's war effort may be divided into two parts:

(1) the war itself, on the sea and land, and in the air; and (2) the battle of production at home.

WAR ON LAND. What about the British army? Where is it, and what is it doing? There are indeed troops in England. There are 2,000,000 Home Guards, part-time soldiers, most of whom work full time in Britain's war industries. There are also about a million and a half full-time soldiers, who are the first line of defense against a possible invasion of the British Isles. Britain is small—only 90,000 square miles—but there are some 3,000 miles of coasts which must be carefully guarded.

Americans should never forget that the eventual defeat of Hitler may very likely require an Allied invasion of the continent of Europe. As things stand now, England is by all odds the best base for such an invasion, and for this reason must be held at any cost. Certainly no intelligent person, when he understands this fact, will expect England to send to other theaters of combat the relatively small number of troops which she has reserved for home defense.

Beyond this fact, as Halifax pointed out, Britain has been sending overseas every soldier for whom there was shipping space available. Her big problem has not been so much need for men at home, as the lack of ships to transport them elsewhere. Likewise, Halifax asserted, for many months England has been sending abroad 80 per cent of her not inconsiderable military production.

During the last two and a half years the British army has fought in virtually every part of the world—in the sub-Arctic, in Europe, in the Near East, in Africa, and in the Far East. Today it is fighting in Libya and in Burma. It is carrying out continual raids on the continent by commandos and parachute troops. These have greatly worried the Nazis and have forced them to maintain large garrisons of troops in western Europe which could have been used

to good effect elsewhere. Until the end of 1941, 70 per cent of all casualties suffered by Empire forces were sustained by troops from Great Britain.

Although supply lines have to come more than 11,000 miles around the Cape of Good Hope to reach them, British troops in northern Africa have given a good account of themselves. They have helped free Ethiopia, have destroyed two Italian armies, and have severely damaged a third. A half million Axis troops have been put out of action and vast amounts of war material captured. Most important, the various Axis thrusts toward Suez have all been defeated, and the immensely important position in the Middle East has thus been safeguarded.

WAR IN THE AIR. The story of the RAF is even more spectacular. Since the war began, the British Coastal Command has chalked up more than 50,000,000 miles. The daring activities of the Bomber and Fighter Commands have forced Germany to keep in the West half of her available fighters. And by February of this year, a total of 9,396 planes of the Luftwaffe were brought down by British planes, ships, and anti-aircraft fire.

Britain has withstood the most continuous, heavy, and widespread bombing of any country in the world. Now, however, she is beginning to pay back Germany in her own coin, and in good measure. In the last two months, Britain's bombers increased by 50 per cent the number of bombs dropped over enemy targets during the preceding two months. Britain has developed new and heavier bombers whose greatly increased speed will permit them to range deep into Germany, even on short summer nights, and return home before dawn. The effectiveness of these raids will be enormously increased by a new bomb weighing almost two tons. The Germans call it the "block bomb," because it can knock out a whole block of buildings.

The British ambassador emphatically promised that Britain would carry the war to the enemy this summer. He said that all Germany would face raids, that ports, factories, and railroads would be destroyed.

WAR ON THE SEA. Britain has faced almost insuperable obstacles on the high seas. Her troops, scattered over the globe, must be supplied with reinforcements and equipment. Britain herself must import upwards of 40,000,000 tons of goods a year in order to exist and carry on war production. And the blockade must be continually enforced.

During one year-long period, 300

ships were kept continuously employed just carrying soldiers to the Middle East. Most of these had to make the desperately long trip around the Cape. To enforce the blockade and harry the enemy's ships, well over 600 ships of the British navy are kept continually at sea.

The British have suffered losses in this Battle of the Sea, but they have inflicted serious damage on the enemy as well. Since the war began their navy has sunk three enemy capital ships, 13 cruisers, and many submarines and auxiliaries. They have destroyed or damaged five and a quarter million tons of the enemy's merchant ships. In turn, the British losses have been held to less than one-half of one per cent.

THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION. Halifax's story of Britain's war production is an enviable record. An idea of how production of all war materials has mounted can be gained by looking at the chart of tank production. Britain is producing today twice as many tanks as in last August, three times as many as in February 1941, five times as many as in August 1940. Tanks have been



COMMANDO RAIDS on the continent, brilliantly executed to destroy enemy points, testify to the daring and skill of the British soldier.

broken into 8,000 parts, and 6,000 separate firms, both large and tiny, have been put to work making one or more of these small parts.

This production record has been established in the face of violent efforts by the enemy to smash war production. "From July 1940 to May 1941, enemy planes were over Britain 90 days out of 100—and on all but 30 nights. . . . Up to the end of 1941, 43,357 of our men, women, and children were killed and just under 50,000 were seriously injured."

It is also worth noting that England is now putting 60 per cent of her national income into the war effort.

Since the evacuation of Dunkerque (June 1940) industrial stoppages in England would represent only one a day every 15 years, or one-fiftieth of one per cent of the total working time!

Halifax closed his address with these remarks: "During the darkest days we held the fort and we kept the faith. I think we justified the confidence that our friends—and you especially—showed in us. The impression I have in mind and the one I have tried to convey to you, is that the British really are a people stripped for action. With you and the other United Nations, we are gathering our strength for the final day of reckoning—and may it come soon! And we count no sacrifice too great for victory."



Lord Halifax

What Are Our Plans for Postwar World?

(Continued from page 1)

scription of the German plan is an overstatement, he should read authentic accounts of what the Germans are already doing, such as may be found in *Pattern for Conquest*, by Joseph Harsch (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Company. \$2.50); *The Spoil of Europe*, by Thomas Reveille (New York: W. W. Norton. \$2.75); *You Can't Do Business with Hitler*, by Douglas Miller (Boston: Little, Brown & Company. \$1.50).

If Hitler should win, not only would he control Europe and Africa, but South America would almost certainly fall under his sway. Fascist dictators supported by German planes will rule in South American nations. These countries will be compelled to sell their goods to Germany, for no other market will be open to them, and the Germans will buy their goods only if they take German goods in return. Goods from the United States will be shut out completely.

The Germans and the Japanese, being in control of the whole world except the United States, will be in a position to control our commerce. They will allow us to buy rubber, coffee, or any other of the hundreds of materials we need from the outside only if we so conduct ourselves as to satisfy them. They will not permit the rest of the world to buy any of our goods unless we secure their consent to export. They may, in this way, blockade us completely unless we set up a fascist government which will do their bidding.

United Nations' Plans

Such is the world we will have if the Axis should win. But we are determined that the Axis shall not win. We intend that the United Nations shall have the victory, and it is our purpose to build a world order very different from that which the Nazis have in mind. This brings us back to our first question: What do we plan to do with our victory?

That question has already been answered in part. The governments of the United Nations have adopted a platform. They have announced to the world that they will do certain things when they win. This announcement is made in the Atlantic Charter, a statement which was drawn up last summer by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. In January, it was endorsed by the representatives of the 26 nations which are fighting the Axis. This Atlantic Charter may, therefore, be taken as an official declaration of policy. Its main points should be memorized by every American citizen.

The Atlantic Charter does not present a complete picture of the program of world peace and stability which is to be followed when the war is over. It covers certain points and leaves others still to be considered. As a basis for discussion, we shall now suggest certain questions which will need to be answered by those who are interested in world peace and reconstruction.

When the war is over, should the United Nations undertake to redraw the map of Europe, changing boundary lines to suit their ideas of peace and justice?

They have promised not to do this. The Atlantic Charter states, in effect, that the map of Europe is to be left

as it was before Hitler's rise. There may be exceptions in case the people of any section voluntarily decide upon changes. The changes are not to be imposed by the victors.

Should Germany be broken up into a number of separate states in order that she may never again become strong enough to threaten peace?

Here again we have the word of the United Nations that they will do no such thing, and we may assume

weapons. There is little chance that they would not. They can easily be kept disarmed. The victor nations can see to it that they do not build military airplanes or tanks or submarines, and without these weapons, they cannot carry on modern warfare.

The people of these countries will doubtless feel resentment if they are disarmed while the victor nations are not. But this resentment will probably not be so bitter as if the na-

tions "pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security." This implies that the nations of the world will, as soon as possible, establish a league or association which will guarantee each nation against attack by other nations.

As a matter of fact, modern inventions, particularly the improvement of the airplane, make some kind of international government almost essential. From the standpoint of time, nations all over the world are as close to each other now as the 13 colonies were before our nation was formed. By use of airplanes, people can travel all over the world more quickly than they could travel across the 13 colonies in Washington's day. There isn't a nation in the world which could not be attacked quickly by use of the airplane, and it must be remembered that planes are being improved all the time, and that after a while the oceans will be almost useless as barriers.

If each nation undertakes to be strong enough to defeat all other nations in the air, and thus insure its safety, there can be nothing but chaos in the world. There is strong reason to believe that peace can be established on a permanent basis if an international police force is organized, controlled by representatives of all the nations. It would be the duty of this police force to put down aggression wherever it occurred. No nation would then be allowed to have air fleets large enough to combat the international police force.

Programs of this kind will be considered by the United Nations when the war is over, but it will probably take some time to establish a plan like that. Many problems will arise, and they must be studied thoughtfully and patiently.

Should an effort be made to improve living conditions in all the countries, including the defeated Axis nations?

Such an effort is promised by the Atlantic Charter, and it is dictated by sound common sense. We do not want the Axis nations to have the implements of war with which to attack us again. But it is in our interest as well as theirs that they have high standards of living. When people are in economic distress, they become aggressive and dangerous, but if they are allowed to trade freely with other countries, to get the raw materials which they need, and if they find it possible to sell their goods abroad; if, in other words, they are economically secure and prosperous, they are likely to be satisfied and less warlike. Upon our success in making arrangements whereby all peoples may have a chance to live will depend the hope of lasting peace.

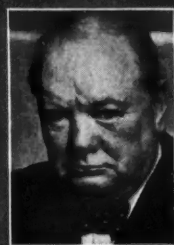
Should the United States insist upon a peace exactly to the liking of this country, or must the views of other nations be taken into account?

It would seem that this question would answer itself. We cannot win the war alone. We will win only because we have Allies who can fight at our side. Naturally, the voice of these Allies must be heard in making a peace, just as our own voice is. This seems so clear that anyone

(Concluded on page 8)



The Atlantic Charter



The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

FIRST, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

SECOND, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

THIRD, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

FOURTH, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

FIFTH, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic adjustment and social security;

SIXTH, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

SEVENTH, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

EIGHTH, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

ACME AND KARSH PHOTOS

that their word will be kept. If the people of any part of Germany should vote to separate from the rest, the separation will be permitted. But the German nation will not be divided against the will of the people.

If a nation were broken up against the will of its inhabitants, there would be bitter discontent, and the people would wait for their chance to rise up against authority and re-establish national unity. There is little prospect for permanent peace if strong and competent people are held permanently in subjection against their will.

Should the Axis nations be disarmed after they are defeated?

The Atlantic Charter implies that they will be. Germany and Japan have shown repeatedly that they are ambitious and aggressive. If they were allowed to keep armaments in their hands, they would use these

tion were dismembered—broken into a number of separate nations. Neither will they be so bitter if arrangements are made whereby they may enjoy economic prosperity.

Should there be disarmament of the victor nations as well as the defeated ones?

The Atlantic Charter does not promise that the victor nations will disarm at once. It says they will try to bring about the abandonment of the use of force, and will undertake to adopt measures which "will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments."

Should an international organization similar to the League of Nations be established after the war?

Such an organization is not promised by the Atlantic Charter, but it is hinted at. The Charter speaks of the disarmament of the defeated na-

The Week at Home

40-Hour Week

President Roosevelt took pains last week to clear up a widely held misconception that there is a law which prohibits industries from working their employees more than 40 hours a week. He cited the following industries and the average number of hours per week which their workers spend on the job:

Industry	Average
Foundry machines and products	46.9
Electrical machinery	45.4
Brass, bronze, and copper products	46.1
Aluminum manufacturing	45.9
Machine tools	55.
Shipbuilding	48.2
Explosives	44.9
Engines	55.1

Actually, the law, which applies to all industries whose products are shipped across state lines, stipulates that employees in those industries may not be worked more than 40 hours a week *without extra pay*. In the machine tool industry, for example, the average number of hours put in a week by each worker is 55—15 over the maximum. At \$1 an hour, a worker would receive \$40 for the regular time, plus \$22.50 for the extra 15 hours. The latter would be figured at the legal rate of \$1.50 an hour, or one and a half times the regular hourly pay. Sunday and



BOMBERS OFF THE LINE! Huge, four-motored bombers move steadily down the assembly line at the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation in California. This is the first continuously moving assembly line to be established for big bombers.

argued that considering the profits being made by industry and the rise in living costs, workers should not be denied extra pay for overtime.

Women in War

Measures to create service branches for women in both the Army and the Navy were before Congress last week. Discussion of the need for a Women's Navy Auxiliary Corps was just beginning, but the House had already passed a bill providing for a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

The measure calls for a WAAC of 150,000 women. The corps will be a part of the regular Army, and its members will perform duties behind the lines which will release men for active combat service. Among the Army jobs which they will fill are those of clerks; machine operators; telephone, telegraph, and teletype operators; pharmacists; dietitians, librarians, laundry workers, and messengers. The bill provides that in practically every respect, corps women will be subject to the same regulations and be expected to live up to the same responsibilities as regular soldiers. They will wear uniforms, receive regular Army pay, and live in barracks.

On the industrial front, women are taking jobs in increasing numbers in war plants. At the present time, 500,000 of the 5,000,000 workers in war industries are women. By the time war plants are employing 15,000,000, the number will include 3,500,000 women.

"Air-Conditioning"

An all-out drive to stimulate aviation education in the nation's schools was announced last week by the Office of Education and the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The program to "air-condition" American youth, as it was called, will promote the establishment of aviation courses both to serve war needs and to help young people prepare themselves for places in postwar aviation.

The National Aeronautics Association is also working on similar plans. It reports that the Navy's request for 500,000 model planes, to be built chiefly by young people, stirred up widespread interest in aviation edu-

cation. Hundreds of schools wrote in for advice on starting courses which would be valuable for future pilots, aviation technicians and mechanics, airport crews, and aircraft factory workers. The NAA is now trying to prepare plans for junior aviation courses which will answer some of the many requests.

"Fair Dinkum"

All reports reaching the United States from Australia last week told of the immediate good feeling which surrounded the arrival of American troops on the island continent. Australians called the Americans "fair dinkum," and the Americans called the Australians "right guys." The phrases have the same meaning.

The U. S. soldiers began learning to say chemist instead of druggist, hairdresser for barber, petrol for gasoline, scone for biscuit, and biscuit for cracker. Australians had less trouble with American slang because they had become accustomed to it in movies from Hollywood.

Driving down the left side of the street is not causing the Americans as much difficulty as it did at first. There was also some confusion to begin with over the various denominations of Australian money, but that trouble has largely disappeared—

American money is now widely circulated. An Australian soda jerker proved that he had come up against Americans when he said, "The Yanks taught me to make thicker milk shakes by using more ice cream."

Australians were amazed at the speed with which the troops unloaded ships, set up camps, and went to work on various construction jobs. Many expressed hope that some of the Americans would see fit to stay in Australia after the war, and some of the soldiers admitted just that ambition. As one dispatch summed it up, "Americans fit into the Australian scene as quickly and comfortably as a Texan in Missouri, or a Hoosier in Kansas."

New Commander

Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright reported to the War Department last week that the defenders of the Philippines had received a Japanese ultimatum demanding their surrender. As General MacArthur before him had done on a similar occasion, Wainwright ignored the latest message from the Japanese.

Wainwright assumed direct command over the American Filipino troops on Bataan Peninsula and in the fortress at Corregidor when MacArthur transferred to Australia. As commander of all United Nations forces in the Southwest Pacific, of course, MacArthur continues to have broad supervision over the defense of the Philippines.

A native of Washington state, Wainwright graduated from West Point, and saw his first action in the Philippine Islands. He added to his experience in the First World War, and became one of the most brilliant tacticians in the Army.

General Wainwright steps up to his new post after having been in the midst of the Philippine campaign since the beginning of the war. Last month he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism."



Lt. Gen. Wainwright



Now, we must give him the tools
SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

holiday work is usually paid for at the rate of double time.

Those who oppose the law requiring time-and-a-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays argue that it adds greatly to the costs of the war. On the other side, it is

The American Observer

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ACME

UNCLE SAM'S TAG. The federal government has adopted one license tag to use on all its cars instead of the 43 different ones used in the past. The new tag design, a modified union shield, was personally approved by President Roosevelt. Red, white, and blue are the colors.

The Week Abroad

The Generals Return

Hitler's generals began to come back into the news last week—von Brauchitsch, von Rundstedt, von Bock, and others who had been fired or who had fallen from favor after failure of the offensive against Moscow last fall. The Nazi leader was reported to be calling back these men, tacitly admitting his own inability to wage war successfully by means of his intuition.

Since these generals are specialists on offensive warfare the conclusion may be warranted that Hitler is rapidly moving toward the stage of action. General Rommel, who has led

the war, but of having lost it as a result of their alleged negligence. At Riom, France has not bowed her head in the humiliation of defeat before the throne of Hitler.

In sizing up these trials Walter Lippmann writes in his syndicated column:

Thus it is only too evident that the French nation still consists of Frenchmen who, simply because they are French, are waiting, praying, and preparing for their liberation. We must not forget that. For one of the great elements of the war is the fact that behind the enemy's lines we have as our allies all the conquered and all the neutral nations of Europe. There is not one of them which, if the people could choose freely, would fail to say that it desires our victory.

Other observers, it is true, are less optimistic. They distrust Vichy and think that the State Department is playing a dangerous game—risking great losses in order to placate a government which they believe Hitler is in a position to control. The State Department, however, thinks it is worthwhile to play for such high stakes as the French colonies and the French fleet. Every month

that these can be kept out of Hitler's hands represents a gain for the United Nations.

Sweden on the Tightrope

Once again Sweden is teetering on the dizzy tightrope of neutrality. Germany has unleashed a new "war of nerves" against Sweden, making veiled threats of invasion, and carrying on a campaign of vituperation because of Swedish sympathy for the Norwegians.

In the face of these threats, the Swedish government has firmly asserted its intention of maintaining a strict neutrality and of resisting any aggression. It took action recently against some 18 newspapers, suspending more than a dozen of them for printing material offensive either to the Nazis or to Russia.

Nevertheless, there has been much uneasiness in Sweden. The government reacted to the "war of nerves" by taking vigorous defense measures. More men were called up to strengthen Sweden's excellent little

army of 600,000, and the biggest war games ever held in that country were recently carried out. A new five-year defense plan has been announced; munitions plants are working night and day; frantic air-raid precautions are being taken.

It is thought quite likely that German threats toward Sweden are meant to divert attention from a military thrust elsewhere, perhaps against Turkey. On the other hand, Germany is possibly feeling out Swedish strength, or is seeking a "legal" basis for an unprovoked attack on Sweden, since that country is the last rich neutral left on the continent. Swedish economic life and resources have not come as completely under Nazi control as Berlin would like.

Patrol Base in Guatemala

The United States is determined that it shall not be caught napping at the Panama Canal as it was at Pearl Harbor. Therefore a ceaseless vigil is being maintained over the area surrounding the Canal Zone.

For this purpose a long string of bases has been established in the Caribbean, running from Dutch Guiana to Florida. It is now announced that a new base has been added, this one in Guatemala, the Central American country just south of Mexico. From this new patrol base heavily laden bombers are continually ranging far out over the Pacific and the Caribbean.

Pilots of these bombers are specially trained to recognize Axis warships and planes, and to know their range, armament, and fire power. They know all the various methods which the Axis might use to attack the Canal area, and are prepared to halt any of these assaults. Constant mock warfare is carried on between reconnaissance and fighter planes to gain experience in actual combat conditions.

The new base was built with the cooperation of the Guatemalan government, which, like the other Central American countries, has declared war on the Axis. The exact location of the base has not been revealed.

Other United States defense bases have already been established at the following points: in British Guiana and Dutch Guiana in South Amer-



UP IN SMOKE. Much valuable property was destroyed in Malaya and the Netherlands Indies to keep it from falling into the hands of the Japanese invaders. This great column of smoke is rising from a Malayan rubber plantation.

ica; on the Caribbean islands of Trinidad, St. Lucia, Antigua, Jamaica, the Bahamas, and on three of the Virgin Islands; at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba; and at Key West in Florida.

Another defense move which has just been announced is that United States troops have been stationed at the Venezuelan city of Barcelona.

Casey of Australia

For the first time in history, the War Cabinet of the United Kingdom will have as a member a statesman from outside the British Isles. Richard Gardiner Casey, hitherto the Australian minister to the United States, has been appointed to this cabinet as Minister of State in the Middle East. With headquarters in Cairo, his job will



Richard G. Casey

be to coordinate all the war effort in the Middle East, aside from actual military operations.

Only 51 years of age, Casey has been, since March 5, 1940, the first diplomatic agent from Australia to come to this country. Since 1931 he has been a member of the lower house of the Australian Parliament.

Handsome, lean faced, and mustached, Casey is a third-generation Australian. He was educated at the University of Melbourne and at Cambridge, won honors fighting in World War I, and pilots his own plane. He is keenly interested in geography and its influence on history.

Casey has done such good work promoting Australian interests here that his government was reluctant to see him change jobs. In some quarters his shift is interpreted as a move to strengthen the bonds between Australia and the mother country, at a time when the Dominion is turning more and more toward the United States for its security.

Pronunciations

Andaman—an'dah-man
Ceylon—see-lon'—o as in hot
Chagos—chah'gos—o as in go
Daladier—da-la-dyay'
Malacca—mah-lak'ah
Maldives—mal'dive
Mozambique—moe-zahm-beek'
Riom—ree'om'—o as in go
Tamils—tam'ls
Vichy—vee'shee'
von Brauchitsch—fon' brow'kitch—ow as in how
von Rundstedt—fon' roont'stet'



GUATEMALA becomes the site of the newest U. S. air base in the Caribbean area.

Axis forces in North Africa, was also in on the consultations—a sign, perhaps, that the "big push," when it comes, will be directed not only against Russia but against Egypt and the whole Middle East.

Hitler and Vichy

It was reported in London, last week, that a new and complete agreement was about to be reached between the United States and the Vichy government of Unoccupied France. This agreement, it is said, provides renewed assurance that the neutrality of the French fleet, French African colonies, and French West Indian possessions will continue to be strictly observed. In return for these promises the United States will resume food shipments to French Africa.

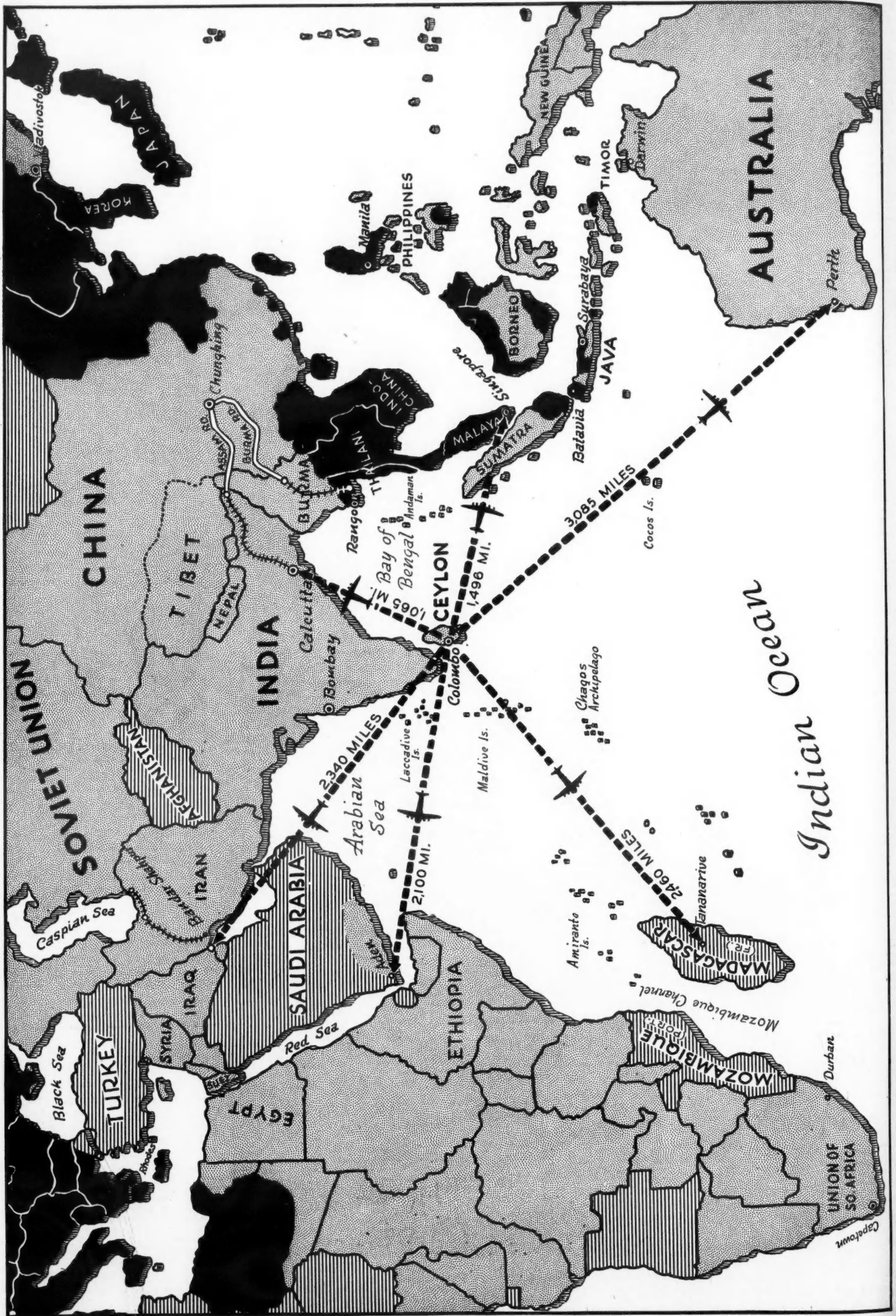
The State Department refused to confirm news of the agreement last week, although it did say that a statement would be made soon. Evidence from other sources, however, indicates that the report may not be without foundation. It appears that Hitler is far from obtaining the collaboration he has been demanding of France, and which he confidently expected Vichy to give.

The trial of former French leaders which has been going on in the town of Riom have been extraordinarily revealing in the light they have shed on relations between Vichy and Germany. It is said that Hitler ordered the trial of such men as Premier Daladier in order to pin responsibility for the war on France—and, of course, England. He wanted Vichy so to handle the trials that they would "expose" the guilt of France and clear Germany of responsibility. He hoped to gain material for propaganda purposes in securing the cooperation of conquered peoples in Europe.

But the plot has backfired. No charges of the kind Hitler wanted were brought forward by the Vichy government. French leaders were not accused of having sinned by starting



WHAT FUTURE FOR THE FRENCH NAVY? Rumors that units of the French navy are being made available to Hitler keep cropping up in the news. On the other hand, there are reports of a new agreement between the United States and Vichy, assuring the neutrality of the French fleet. Above, is a pre-war picture of French ships in the harbor of Brest.



The Struggle for the Indian Ocean

(Concluded from page 1)

and industrial center of eastern India.

Not only is the Indian Ocean important as the key to the control of India itself, but it is coming to play a vital role in the grand strategy of both the United Nations and the Axis. For months, it has been one of the supply routes of the United States. Shipload after shipload of goods have left American ports, crossed the South Atlantic, gone around the Cape of Good Hope, and thence passed through the Indian Ocean to the Persian Gulf. American munitions of all kinds have thus been delivered to the British armies fighting in North Africa and to the Russian armies. Thus, the Indian Ocean must be kept open to American shipping if we are to help our Allies in Africa, the Middle East, and in Russia.

British Supply Route

The Indian Ocean has been of even greater importance to the British. With the Mediterranean unsafe for British shipping, the longer route around the Cape of Good Hope and up through the Indian Ocean has become the main supply line to the Middle East and Africa. As Lord Halifax pointed out last week (see page 2), during one year, 300 ships were kept continuously employed just carrying soldiers to the Middle East, and most of these went through the Indian Ocean.

With Japan pressing ever onward, the Indian Ocean has now assumed a new and greater importance. It is certain that the coming weeks will see renewed efforts on the part of the Japanese to gain control of that ocean, not only as a means of facilitating the control of India, but also as a means of joining hands with the European members of the Axis.

In the coming struggle for the Indian Ocean, the island of Ceylon occupies a key position. At the present time, the British are working at full speed to build up their naval base on Ceylon. They are throwing all the energy they can behind the fortification of this island. With the loss of Singapore, the importance of Ceylon cannot be overemphasized.

As the map on page 6 shows, Ceylon is in a position to command the Indian Ocean. It can command the Bay of Bengal and also the Arabian Sea, through which pass the vital supply lines of the United Nations. Planes based on Ceylon can range far and wide to strike against the enemy.

Ceylon has certain advantages which Singapore did not have. It is, for one thing, much larger. About three times the size of Massachusetts, it is big enough to permit the establishment of airfields in widely separated places. The water supply cannot easily be cut, as was that of Singapore. And while the coastal area is level, the interior is rugged and mountainous, permitting the concealment of military supplies and weapons. The island has its back to the land, just as Singapore has, and it is about the same distance across water from Ceylon to India as it is from Singapore to Malaya.

Ceylon is known as the "Island of Jewels." It is one of the richest bits of territory still in the hands of the United Nations. Now that Malaya and the Netherlands Indies are gone,

it is the only remaining important source of rubber. Ceylon produces about 100,000 tons of crude rubber every year. This production can quickly be expanded to 150,000 tons, and although the needs of the United Nations are far greater (the United States alone requires at least 450,000 tons for military purposes), Ceylon can help to fill the gap.

defended coast line. It could hardly resist an invasion by a powerful nation. The closest bases of the United Nations from which resistance to a Japanese invasion might come are at Cape Town and Durban in Africa. But it would be a difficult task to bring effective forces from these bases in time.

The position of Madagascar is of

India in the Indian Ocean; and many islands which are clustered about Madagascar—these may all be made the object of attack by Japan.

As the theater of war expands, the Indian Ocean assumes an ever more important role. One of the earth's largest bodies of water, it washes the shores of continents which in the past have been considered safe



The harbor of Colombo on the island of Ceylon

The 6,000,000 inhabitants of Ceylon are for the most part Singalese and Tamils, two Indian tribes which occupied the island long before it was discovered by Portuguese sailors in the year 1506. Since occupation of the island by the British in 1796, it has been governed as a Crown Colony of the British Empire. In addition to rubber, the island produces coconuts, tea, cinnamon, and other tropical products.

Besides Ceylon, there is another island in the Indian Ocean which may play an important part in the war. This is the great island of Madagascar—the fourth largest in the world—which lies a short distance off the coast of southern Africa.

Madagascar is one of the important possessions of France and is under the control of the Vichy government. This causes it to be a matter of concern to the United Nations because of fears that Vichy may decide to let the Axis have use of the island. It would serve as an excellent submarine and airplane base for operations against shipping lanes passing through the Indian Ocean.

Vichy's Assurances

Representatives of Vichy have assured the United States that under no circumstances will Madagascar be turned over to the Axis. The State Department appears satisfied with this promise, but many people remain uneasy. The suggestion is made that the United Nations should take over Madagascar before it is too late, or that they should assist the Free French—who are opposed to Vichy—in taking it.

Madagascar is nearly as large as Texas and has a long and poorly

great strategic importance because the shipping of the United Nations to India and the Middle East now passes around the tip of Africa and up the Indian Ocean. It is thus of the greatest importance that the island of Madagascar be kept out of hostile hands.

The Mozambique Channel, which lies between Madagascar and the African coast, is one through which many ships now travel. These ships could be easily preyed upon by submarines and airplanes based on Madagascar.

Other Islands

Axis control of Madagascar, moreover, might give Germany or Japan an opportunity to secure a foothold on the African mainland. The Portuguese colony of Mozambique lies close by, and it is well known that Portugal may be taken over by Germany at any time. From Mozambique, Axis forces could easily move against Durban and Cape Town. These two cities command the passageway between the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.

Of less importance than Ceylon and Madagascar, but well worth watching, are the numerous tiny islands which dot the Indian Ocean. These islands, belonging to Great Britain, France, and India, are rarely heard of, but they become important in wartime. Japan has a well-known habit of using such islands as stepping stones of conquest. For example, the Caroline Islands in the Pacific were built up as bases for attack upon larger American, British, and Dutch possessions.

The Andaman Islands, which lie south of Rangoon in the Bay of Bengal; the Maldive Islands and the Chagos Archipelago, situated below

and well protected by outlying bases in other seas. But this is a war which has spread over all the continents and all the seas. The Indian Ocean will be the last great sea to become a theater of war. Events of great military importance may be decided in the Indian Ocean during the coming weeks and months. Both sides are making elaborate preparations for the coming struggle.

News Quiz of the Week

Postwar Program

1. What are the principal features of the Axis plans for a "New World Order"?
2. What does the Atlantic Charter say about the rearmament of Germany?
3. True or false: The Atlantic Charter calls for the redrawing of the map of Europe and the division of Germany into many small states.
4. What does the Atlantic Charter promise with respect to economic conditions in the postwar world?

Indian Ocean

1. Why is the Indian Ocean important to Great Britain and the United States?
2. Where is the island of Ceylon? Give two reasons why it is important to the United Nations.
3. Madagascar is a possession of what country?
4. If the Axis gained control of Madagascar, what effect would be felt by the United Nations?

Miscellaneous

1. Tell something about England's war effort, as outlined by Ambassador Halifax.
2. Why have the Riom trials proved a disappointment to Hitler?
3. Who has taken General MacArthur's place in the Philippines?
4. What does "Fair Dinkum" mean?



WOMEN AT WORK. A great training program has been launched by the federal government to fit women for work in war industries. These young women are learning to operate drill presses in a naval aircraft factory.

A Week of the War

President Roosevelt has proclaimed next Monday, April 6, as Army Day, and asks the nation to observe it by resolving firmly "to spare no effort which may contribute to the speedy creation of the arms and supplies indispensable to our citizens' army." So great is the conflict in which we are engaged, he said, that it "will leave none of our lives wholly untouched," but "we shall win that war as we have won every war we have fought."

Accompanying this item is the now familiar picture of the Minute Man, used in connection with the campaign to promote the sale of United States savings stamps and bonds. At the top it now reads "For Victory," instead of "For Defense"—a change in terms which will be carried out wherever possible in referring to the war program. It will take some time for the change-over to be completed in all matters, especially in the case of the actual stamps and bonds.

Four Army airfields near Phoenix, Arizona, are training British, Chinese, and Latin American pilots. About 100 Chinese are enrolled, and their officers come from provinces where a variety of dialects are spoken. Some of the men must therefore learn Kuo Yu, the basic national Chinese language, before they can undertake their pilot training.

Copies of a 50-page guide, "Government Sources of Information on National Defense," may be obtained by writing to the Office of Education, Washington, D. C. The pamphlet briefly describes the wartime responsibilities of each government department and major agency, and lists scores of publications dealing with the war program.

Honolulu has installed 1,500 automobile brake drums to warn its citizens of gas attacks. Each drum is attached to a tall pole. When struck by a steel rod, the drum can be heard for a distance of at least 1,500 feet. Service men and certain other designated persons have the responsibility of sounding the alarms in case of a gas attack.

Leon Henderson, price control chief, has asked motorists and filling station operators to drain and save for next winter all anti-freeze solutions now in automobiles. It is absolutely essential, he pointed out, to "save millions of gallons of anti-freeze at a time when every gallon of alcohol used is needed to make explosives."

Special safety lanes have been designated by the Navy for north-south routes traveled by merchant shipping along the Atlantic coast. Within these lanes, the Navy has arranged to provide the best possible protection against enemy attack. Of 1,000 ships which have left New York and gone by way of these routes, only five have been sunk. Most losses have occurred outside the lanes.

It is estimated that 13,000,000 men between the ages of 45 and 64 will register April 27 in the nation's fourth draft enrollment. They are not liable for military service, but will be a reservoir of man power upon which war industries may draw.

Marines will be trained at a new base to be built on a 120,000-acre ranch in San Diego County, California, which the Navy has just purchased. A landing field, a protected boat basin, shop facilities, an anti-aircraft range, rifle and anti-mechanized ranges, and other accommodations for marine infantrymen are to be provided. The base will take care of 20,000 men at a time.

The Office of Education has published a chart called "Job Training for Victory," which is a guide to the various training programs offered by the government. It gives complete information on the kinds and purposes of training, persons eligible, length of courses, costs (if any), approximate wages after training, where training is given, and where applicants should apply. Copies of the chart may be purchased at five cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

A total of \$136,932,000,000 had been appropriated for the war program by March 5, according to a War Production Board announcement a few days ago. The two largest items in that sum are \$32,517,000,000, or 24 per cent, for tanks, guns, and ammunition, and \$26,804,000,000, or 20 per cent, for airplanes.

Program for Postwar Era

(Concluded from page 3)

should recognize the truth of it. But many people seem to think that the United States should have the final word, and that our Allies need not be considered.

It is unlikely that there will be a peace which satisfies any nation completely. Russia and China, and possibly Great Britain will have ideas which we will not like, just as we will have ideas not pleasing to them. But the victor nations, which are depending upon each other to win the victory, must compromise in the making of peace.

Happily, the United Nations seem agreed on essentials. The United States and Great Britain work closely together. Russia differs from us in many ways, and yet during all the years that the League of Nations was in operation, Russia worked more consistently for the League than did any other nation; more consistently did she insist that all the nations in the League should stand together and put down aggressors. There is no reason to think that the Russians will not continue a similar policy of cooperation for peace after the war.

China will probably insist upon a greater measure of independence than she has ever enjoyed. It is probable that the white man's domination in the Far East is over. But the Chinese are essentially a peace-loving people, and it should not be impossible to work out a plan for the development of the Far East fairly satisfactory to all concerned.

What immediate problems will face the victor nations when peace comes?

Throughout the conquered countries of Europe and Asia, conditions will be chaotic. Government and industry in those countries are today in the hands of the invaders, and when the invaders are thrown out, there will be utter confusion. There will be no one in charge of city or national government. Even the fac-

tories will be without managers.

Order must be restored in these places and restored quickly if the situation is not to get out of hand. Money must be spent to restore industry, to rebuild homes, to feed starving people—either that or anarchy will prevail. The United States, better than any other nation, will be in a position to help restore these regions. Only if we can act quickly and generously will order be brought back, will stability come again, and will there be hope for enduring peace. Just as we are willing to spend any amount of money to win the war, we must be equally



How shall world peace be preserved?

willing to spend and sacrifice after the war.

Suggested Activities

1. On a map of Europe, indicate the location of the major racial groups. On this basis show how Europe could be organized into four or perhaps five large federations.
2. Resolve your class into a conference to draw up the peace plan. Let the groups of students act as representatives of the nations attending and select their chairman. At the conclusion of the discussion, the chairman should read the terms of the peace agreed upon.

SMILES

Wife: "Henry, I'm afraid this lobster is going to disagree with me."
Husband: "My dear, that's impossible. It wouldn't dare!" —CLASSMATE

"There are some spectacles," mused the traveler, "that one never forgets."
"Well, I certainly wish I could get some," said an old lady across the aisle of the train. "I'm always forgetting mine." —SELECTED

"I desire no remuneration for this poem," said the office visitor. "I merely submit it as a compliment."
"Then, my dear sir," replied the editor, "may I return the compliment?" —CLASSMATE



SHAVER IN COLLIER'S

Dad (severely): "What is this 60 on your report card?"
Son: "You don't suppose it could be the temperature of the schoolroom, do you, Dad?" —CAPPER'S WEEKLY

Bobby: "Aren't you driving kinda fast, Daddy?"
Father: "You don't want to be late to school, do you?"
Bobby: "No, but I'd much rather be late than absent." —THE QUILL

Recruit: "Well, what's the matter? Didn't I do all right in the parade?"
Sergeant (sweetly): "Sure, you did all right! Didn't you win it by half a yard?" —CAPPER'S WEEKLY

Customer: "I want to buy a toy train for my little boy."
Floorwalker: "Next floor, sir. Men's hobbies." —CLASSMATE

Stranger: "Is the train from the west very late?"
Ticket Agent: "Nope! We're expecting it any hour now." —SELECTED

"I never see you with Jean nowadays."
"No, I don't like the way she laughs."
"Really? I've never noticed it."
"Well, you weren't there when I proposed to her."

Englishman: "What's that bloomin' noise I 'ear outside?"
American: "That's an owl."
Englishman: "Of course, but 'o's 'owling?" —CLASSMATE